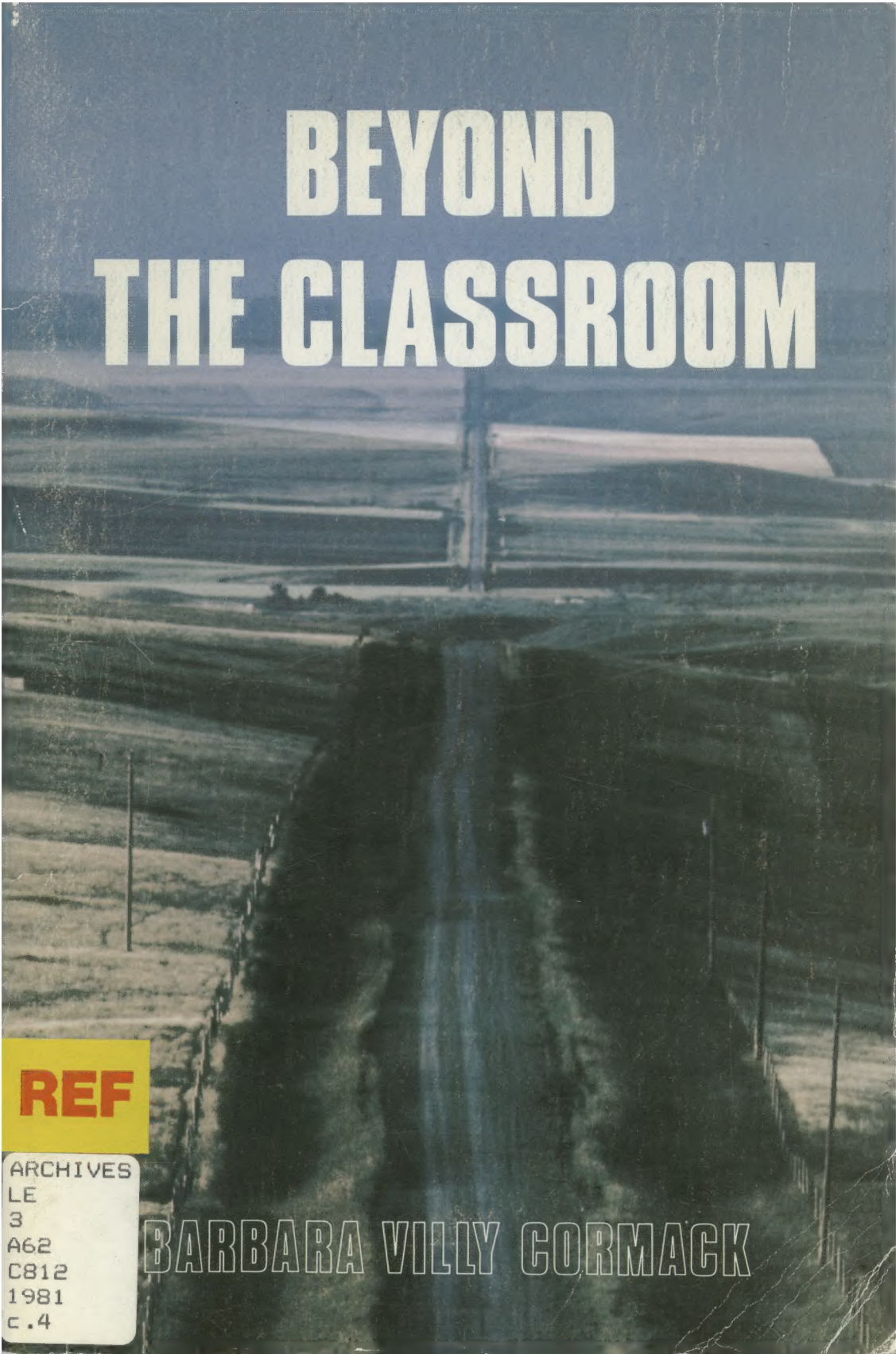


BEYOND THE CLASSROOM



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BARBARA VILLY CORMACK



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“Beyond the Classroom”

**THE FIRST 60 YEARS OF
THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA
DEPARTMENT OF EXTENSION**

Barbara Villy Cormack

**Published by the Faculty of Extension
The University of Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta
1981**

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Here is the story of a University's outreach into the community, "The most interesting educational experiment I have seen anywhere," as one visiting professor from Britain put it.

Barbara Villy Cormack is mostly known as a successful author of pioneer books. Yet the charm of her writing is not lost in this history of the beginnings of university continuing education in Alberta. Told with warmth and feeling, the first 50-odd years of The University of Alberta's Department of Extension is a very human story, full of anecdote as well as fact.

The early days of rural lectures, of slide shows and travelling by horse and by railway come to life. So too do the descriptions of the beginnings of such famous ventures as CKUA, the first non-commercial educational radio station in Canada, and the Banff School of Fine Arts, one of the first of its kind in the world.

This is more than a history: it is a chronicle of early Alberta.



Henry Marshall Tory
First President, The University of Alberta



A.E. Ottewell
First Extension Director

“The job of the Extension Department is to find out from the people what the University can do for them beyond the classroom and the laboratory.”

— *Henry Marshall Tory*
First President of the
University of Alberta

Acknowledgements

I should like to express my personal thanks to the following persons who have contributed material for this manuscript: Dr. Duncan Campbell, Mrs. Percy Brown, Dean Charles Lockwood, and my husband, Eric Cormack. I should also like to express my debt to the works of the late Dr. E.A. Corbett, particularly *We Have With Us Tonight*, the annual reports of the Department of Extension from 1951 on, *The History of The University* by the late Dr. J. McDonald, Reg Lister's *Memoirs*, and Senator Donald Cameron's *Campus in the Clouds*. Thanks should also be made to The University of Alberta Photo Services Division and The University Archives staff.

B.V.C.

Edmonton, Alberta

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Early agricultural scene courtesy of Provincial Archives of Alberta. All other photographs with the permission of The University of Alberta Archives.

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Publisher's Note

The Department of Extension at the University no longer exists in name: it became a Faculty of the University in 1975. But the work and the tradition goes on.

This book takes the reader through the first 60 tumultuous years, to 1972. In many ways it is an amazing story, full of firsts in the education field, and of the human side of a grand concept. It is the story of an idea whose time had come, and of the evolution which was its inevitable consequence.

This is not a rigorous, scholarly work, but rather a picture, a sketch of people and events described by an author who was an Alberta pioneer in her own right, and who witnessed in some measure the developing results of the Department of Extension. And it is a tribute, a salute to those who laboured in the day-to-day detail of the 60-year building process that has given us today's Faculty and the stimulating, strong tradition which was its inheritance.

Grateful acknowledgement is made to those within the Faculty whose encouragement and help made possible this book. And, of course, to Barbara Villy Cormack, whose words tell the story.

R.W. Kinney
R.J. Smyth

Edmonton, 1981

Foreword

Henry Marshall Tory, first President of The University of Alberta, stated in his inaugural address that “a University should be the most practical of all institutions. It should strive to find the answers to the economic and social problems of common everyday people and then share its knowledge with them.”

Upon this principle the basic foundations of the University were laid. In response to its implications, the Department of Extension was founded in 1912, a mere four years after the birth of the University itself.

For sixty-three years the Department of Extension operated on Dr. Tory’s principles. And since, then, its successor the Faculty of Extension has carried on the tradition. Methods and techniques have changed materially, but there has always been a group of dedicated people to perform a catalytic function between the University and the community. They have been responsible, directly or indirectly, for a two-way flow of information: an interpretation of the knowledge of the University to the community and, conversely, an interpretation of the major needs, problems and opportunities of the community to the University.

This being so, it follows that the history of the Department of Extension is a fairly accurate reflection of the community it serves. It began in 1912 and was replaced in 1975 by the Faculty, a more academic, perhaps more modern approach to adult education. In the beginning, the Department’s field of service was a frontier pioneering public, predominantly agricultural. There was a burning need for practical knowledge. Many of the western settlers were new to the country; many were new, also, to the practice of agriculture in any form. Pamphlets and bulletins on a variety of agricultural subjects were eagerly sought. Professor J. McGregor Smith’s classic *Binder and Knotter Troubles* was most likely the agricultural best seller of its day and was to be found, dog-eared and grimy, in the tool box of practically every grain binder in the Province.

It was a time, too when the desire for knowledge itself and the processes of formal education were at a premium: a time of literary societies and debating clubs, their members thirsting for information on a hundred and one subjects from simplified spelling to the pros and cons of capital punishment. The acquiring of learning was something to be admired. There was a feeling in the land that the great bulk of agricultural people were missing something of its services, both the inspirational values it engendered and the practical results of its research.

As the provincial population distribution shifted to the cities and larger centres, a new interest developed in the arts, drama, painting, handicrafts, and the many new wonders being discovered in the world.

The two World Wars and the Depression between them influenced the nature of services rendered by the Department of Extension. With the curtailment of touring theatrical companies and concert parties came an increased interest in amateur theatre and music. There was a consuming longing for books in many sections of the community, books of all kinds—technical, travel, literature, books recounting personal accomplishments, and the many social experiments going on in the world. The Extension Library came into its own. The study group idea was born, nowhere stronger than in the small groups of neighbors gathered in the farm kitchens of the Province for the Farm Forum radio program and the community Round Table discussions. All of these fed information to the Department about the needs of the people and, in return, the Department provided help—courses, lecture seminars, and books—in any medium that could assist in the work of broadening horizons and providing additional challenge and motivation to learn.

After the Second World War—and the Leduc oil strike—came an almost unbelievable expansion in the Province. Growing prosperity led to an unaccustomed affluence. Under the influence of industrial awakening, interest in technology skyrocketed. There was, too, a more sophisticated attitude to business practices, to public administration, and to the management of personnel. There was the realization of the coming importance of leisure time and those in the professions realized their need to keep up with the enormous changes in their fields.

In all these phases the Department was called upon to fill very real needs. In this, it actively generated ways to assist community members and did not just merely respond. In the 1970's, Alberta experienced another tremendous boom, as oil and gas reserves became more precious. In the world of today, when the individual must learn to be at home with change and must maintain his perspective in a time of discontinuity, the education meted out by the University—its knowledge, its skills, and its attitudes—is interpreted to the general public by the Faculty of Extension. It continues to do what the old Department always did—providing an application of university education to problem solving in the testing ground of the real world.

As the Province changed, grew, and adapted, so also did the Department. In short, the history of the Department of Extension is the history of a people and a way of life, from Edwardian times to the booming seventies. It is an important saga, and is presented here for the world to judge how a university and its community can come together in real co-operation, to the benefit of both.

“BEYOND THE CLASSROOM”

The Magic Lantern Era

When the Department of Extension was first organized in 1912, University of Alberta President Dr. Tory chose Albert Edward Ottewell of Clover Bar to head it, first as Secretary and then as Director. Ottewell, a giant of a man and as big in heart and enthusiasm as he was in body, was selected from the first graduating class of 1912. Ottewell was a local man. He knew the country and he knew the country people. He had been a miner, a lumberjack, and a farmer, and at the age of twenty-seven had decided to further his education by attending the new University. He brought to the job an abundance of energy and initiative and stayed with it until 1928 when he was appointed Registrar to the University.

Though Ottewell was to be joined by other staff members in the next few years, the Department was pretty much a one-man show. He established his own programs and used the members of the University faculty for his lecturers—Dr. Tory himself; Dr. W.H. Alexander, Classics; Dr. E.K. Broadus, English; Dr. Adolph Lehman, Chemistry; and Dr. Boyle, Physics. All these men, and later others, sallied forth into the country, sometimes by rail or horse and buggy and sometimes in the ubiquitous “tin Lizzie.” Meetings and lectures were held in country schoolhouses and village halls. Many were the tales told of the adventures on the road in those early years, both of hazards of the trail and the eccentricities of the audience. Anyone wishing to know more of them should read E.A. Corbett’s delightful *We Have With Us Tonight*.

There is the story of the home-made advertisement for an illustrated lecture by Dr. Broadus in a small town store window . . .

“Come and hear Professor Broadus on Shakespeare and enjoy yourselves afterwards at the dance.”

Mr. Ottewell had a similar experience. He was lecturing one night in southern Alberta when the government was distributing strychnine for gopher poison. When the talk was finished the chairman announced: “Now you’ve all heard the lecture. Any of you that wants strychnine come up and get it.”

“They all came, too,” he always added.

The lectures, though mostly well received in most of the entertainment-starved communities, were not always as welcome as they might have been. Mr. Corbett, who followed Mr. Ottewell as Director of Extension, recalls an occasion when he was scheduled to speak at an Alberta School Trustees Convention in Central United Church, Calgary. When he arrived he found that the programme, as so often happens, was running a bit late. The chairman pounded on the pulpit with his gavel.

"According to the programme we are now to hear Mr. Corbett of the University give a demonstration on Visual Aids. Do you want to hear him, or do you want to put him off?" With one voice the delegates shouted "Put him off."

But a little man ran up the aisle jumped on the platform and shouted, "I came all the way from Milk River to see this demonstration, and I say let's hear the University fellow now." There was a loud chorus of "Boo's" but in good democratic fashion it was put to the vote. The speaker won by two heads.

For such occasions as this it behooved the speakers to have various entertainment features in their bag of tricks, material with a lighter and more popular appeal. Mr. Corbett himself had a seemingly endless supply of William Henry Drummond's poems which he recited in delightful dialect and with great success.

Of the physical hardships of the visiting lecturers the tales are legion. Corbett speaks of a journey to Egerton by train one cold wintery evening when he was met by the Spencer brothers of that district, Herbert and Henry. Henry was later to become a distinguished M.P., one of the well-known Ginger Group who made their presence felt in the late twenties and early thirties. The Spencers met the visitor at the station complete with cutter drawn by a rangy old mule and a squat farm pony.

All the gear—moving picture machine, films, slide projector and slides were stowed away with the passenger under the buffalo robes, ready for the nine miles of drifted snow that lay ahead to get the schoolhouse where the audience was waiting. It was a rough trip, and a little way out of town the cutter overturned, spewing its contents into the snow. Nothing daunted they righted the sleigh and clambered back inside.

They arrived at their destination an hour or so late, and Corbett went ahead to start proceedings, while Herbert Spencer undertook to set up the projector. Much to their chagrin it was found that much of the gear, projector, slides, etc. had obviously been left behind in the snow bank. No doubt, a change of subject and resources provided an adequate substitute. The great motto of those early days was a very common sense one—"Use What You Have."

In 1913 the Travelling Libraries were set up by the Department with boxes of selected books on various topics going out to schools and community groups. In the same year the *Press Bulletin*, one of the first University publications, was inaugurated with a circulation of 410 farmers and ranchers. It contained practical information on many agricultural subjects. A Bureau of Information, operated from the Department for the help of literary clubs and debating societies, was set up with its many grey folders containing matter pertinent to dozens of subjects always very much in demand—chiefly by schools in Edmonton and Calgary but also by others throughout the Province.

In the minutes of the University Senate from its meeting of April 14, 1914, is the note: "An estimate of the number of people reached by Extension during the year is in the neighborhood of 25,000."

In 1915 the first Rural Leadership Conference was held with an attendance of over forty. In 1916 the *Press Bulletin* circulation had risen to 1,250,

and, in addition, a visual instruction service was instituted with the purchase of a number of slides and moving picture films to be loaned out. The visual instruction service grew out of the travelling lecture service. Lecturers found that most talks were more acceptable with the accompaniment of slides and, as slides and magic lanterns were a fairly usual form of entertainment at the time, the demand for them grew.

The 1914-1918 War had a somewhat curtailing effect on the new Department as it had on the University as a whole. In 1914 a note from the President laid down that "there will be no extension lectures except for patriotic purposes." Books and collected information, however, continued to be sent out. In 1917 fifty-four subjects for debate were listed, some highly controversial and current, such as military conscription versus voluntary service, consolidation of schools, and the nationalization of railways.

Debating was very popular at the time and high school debates, both rural and urban, drew big and enthusiastic audiences. A province-wide high school debating league was run under the auspices of the Department with the finalists competing in Edmonton for the coveted Rutherford Cup, named for Dr. A.C. Rutherford, the first Premier of Alberta and, from 1927 to 1941, Chancellor of the University. They were the highly formal type of debates with ten minutes allotted to each of the four speakers, two affirmative and two negative, with a five minute rebuttal for the leader of the affirmative.

In 1918, at the instigation of the powerful women's organization, the United Farm Women of Alberta, the Department originated the University Week for Farm Young People, an event which had considerable influence on rural youth and which continued for fifty years. In the early part of June of each year when the University residences were unoccupied, about a hundred boys and girls sponsored by a number of farm organizations converged upon the University to spend a week in its atmosphere and to see something of the services it offered. There were courses in agriculture for the boys and courses in homemaking for the girls, the curriculum expanding later to include drama, handicrafts, and carpentry. In addition, there were always sports programs, singsongs, inspirational talks in the mornings, and much good fellowship.

In the last year of the war, 1918, Mr. Ottewell went to Britain to assist with the work of the Khaki University, a project run by the Y.M.C.A. which Dr. Tory headed as its Executive Director. It had been initiated to provide educational programs for the men of the armed forces and during its few years of existence several other University of Alberta members, current or future, assisted as lecturers and tutors.

During Mr. Ottewell's absence, pharmacy Professor H.H. Gaetz acted as Director of Extension and Mr. H.P. Brown was placed in charge of films and slides in the visual instruction service. This was the beginning of a long and valued association. "H.P.," as he was affectionately known, remained the Department's visual aids specialist until the time of his retirement in 1952. He and his "magic lantern" and slides were always a vital part of Extension programs. Mr. Brown could be depended upon not only to see that the projectors ran smoothly but also to lead a singsong or deliver the lecture if

necessary. His entertaining book is an excellent history of the Department's pioneering spirit in the field of audio-visual presentations.

By 1920 the Extension staff had increased to six. Mr. Ottewell had as his Secretary E.A. Corbett from McGill, a graduate in arts and theology, who later became Assistant Director. The others were D.E. Cameron, also a graduate in theology, from the University of Edinburgh; H.H. Pike, B.A., from Cambridge, and later with the Soldiers' Settlement Board; Miss Jessie Montgomery, one of the first University of Alberta graduates, as Librarian; and H.P. Brown.

The Department had a succession of different homes in the early years, moving from the original small room in the Arts Building to quarters in the Medical Building with the Library housed in the Court House downtown, then to the quarters in the Power Plant Building, later to the North Lab, and finally to Corbett Hall with the Library housed in the Rutherford Library Building.

With the end of the war and demobilization came the influx of veteran students, many of them anxious to spend their service grants and benefits in securing a university education. For those not able to enroll in person, the Department of Extension provided a substitute in the form of correspondence courses. For the first two of these, *The Principles of Political Economy* and *The Economics of Agriculture*, there were 125 registrations. Weekly tutorial classes in general subjects such as economics, new scientific discoveries, and current affairs were also established with the cooperation of the Edmonton Trades and Labor Council for the purpose of enabling the returned men and others to pick up credits in order to continue their schooling. Short courses for soldiers' wives, particularly for war brides from overseas, were started with the cooperation of the Soldiers' Settlement Board. These dealt mostly with western agriculture and home economics with an overall explanation of life in Canada added.

In 1924 a special course was offered to prisoners in the Fort Saskatchewan gaol and a course of eight lectures to underprivileged boys was given with the help of the Edmonton Rotary Club. That year, too, 603 papers were submitted in the regular correspondence courses, two-thirds of those registered being farmers.

CKUA and The Carnegie Grant

As early as 1925 the Department of Extension had been experimenting with the new medium of radio. H.P. Brown, the resident visual arts expert, had from the first been enthusiastic about its tremendous possibilities in spreading Extension programs to the outlying parts of the Province. Arrangements were made with CJCA, the station owned by the Edmonton Journal, to set aside Monday evenings for the University, through the Department of Extension, to supply program material. The programs, live for the most part, were quite ambitious. There were fifteen minute talks supplied mostly by members of the faculty; recordings of symphonic music with commentaries; and national evenings of live story and song featuring English, Scottish, Irish, Welsh, French, and Ukrainian artists, which were much enjoyed by the many homesick newcomers to the Province. There were orchestral concerts under the direction of Mrs. J.B. Carmichael, then conductor of the University orchestra, and singing and variety shows arranged by Mr. R.R. Couper.

In 1926 the Provincial Government, at Mr. Ottewell's and Dr. Tory's suggestion, provided a grant of \$5,000 for the purpose of building a transmitter on the campus for the use of the Department of Extension. The Department was understood to have control over all programming for CKUA. The Director, Mr. Corbett, was the Manager and members of the staff did all the work of arranging programs. When Sheila Marryat was appointed in the early 1930s as CKUA Program Director, she was appointed to the Department of Extension staff. The Department of Electrical Engineering was approached for its construction services and, in the fall of 1927, radio station CKUA, a non-commercial educational broadcasting station, went on the air for the first time.

The experiment was unique in Canada.

Those early years of operation contributed many notable firsts in the broadcasting field. At the beginning, broadcasts were made two days a week, but quite soon the hours were increased owing to popular demand. Alberta School Broadcasts, now a large flourishing operation, had their small beginnings at CKUA in the first years. The first broadcasts to the schools of the Province came from CKUA in 1928 when Professor Hector Allard and Professor Edouard Sonet originated a series of French lessons. About the same time other voluntarily-assembled groups took advantage of the station. Classes of young children gathered in several private homes on Saturday mornings for a program of folk singing and dancing, directed over the radio.

The station had to operate on the slimmest of budgets. The whole budget for the Department was what would be considered today a mere pittance and there was nothing over for such a new experiment. It still had to prove its value. Members of the faculty, of course, gave their service gratis. H.P. Brown, who doubled as announcer, disc jockey, mechanic, and general odd-job man, performed these duties as a side line to his position with the Visual Aids Section. It was not until Sheila Marryat was appointed CKUA Program Director that anyone working on the station received any remuneration. Miss Marryat brought to the operation an abundance of inspiration and energy and a practical knowledge of drama and music. She was a graduate in agriculture from The University of Alberta in 1923 and during her senior year had been the President of the Dramatic Society. The CKUA Players, with some 30 to 40 members, organized and directed by her, was probably the first such group to pioneer in this field in Canada. The plays she put on, many of them the work of local playwrights such as Elsie Park Gowan and Gwen Pharis, won wide acclaim. They were also heard on the regional and national networks when these came into being.

Not only did CKUA broadcast local programs, it also provided an outlet for many worthwhile network programs which were not carried by the local commercial stations. Over its wave lengths were heard the excellent series of plays, the Romance of Canada, dealing with Canadian history and produced and directed by Tyrone Guthrie for the Canadian National Railways which was responsible for the first radio network programs. They were broadcast on Sunday afternoons with complementary talks and comments supplied by E.A. Corbett. Later, the station was the first to carry the well-known Saturday afternoon broadcasts from the Metropolitan Opera.

In the early 1930s the battle for public control of broadcasting was just emerging in Canada, the authorities being undecided whether to follow the example of Great Britain and the BBC or the United States with its rival commercial networks. In his capacity as Director of the Department, to which he had succeeded in 1928, E.A. Corbett became the western representative of the Canadian Radio League, a fact-finding and experimental body under the direction of Alan Plaunt of Ottawa. The League was organized as a result of the findings of the Aird Report, a Royal Commission report on public ownership of radio. This organization was instrumental in the formation of the first Canadian Broadcasting Commission, to be replaced in a few years by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation formed in 1936.

Meanwhile, CKUA continued to expand its activities. Added to the fine work of the CKUA Players was the work of the much appreciated panel discussion groups, notably the Round Table, forerunner of Citizens' Forum, a very popular CBS radio program, conducted by leading citizens on topical questions of the day, and the popular question and answer series known as the Science Question Box, conducted by Dr. E.H. Gowan, Professor of Physics. The broadcasts were very popular, especially in rural districts where they did much to combat the loneliness and lack of communication so much a part of the early days.

The station's programs gathered a wider audience when CKUA became

linked by telephone with private stations in Lethbridge, Calgary, and Red Deer. This formed what was known as the Foothills Network. Throughout the ensuing years CKUA assisted the Department of Extension in many of its activities and made a very definite contribution to the cultural development of the Province. When in May, 1945, the station was handed over to the Provincial Government to be run by Alberta Government Telephones, there was much soul-searching and many misgivings as to its future. The forebodings, however, proved groundless. The station has continued to live up to its first promise and fine standards and as a non-commercial station in a host of commercial neighbors it has continued to exert a unique influence on the airways of Alberta. The Department of Extension continued to arrange some of its programs into the 1970's and CKUA provides facilities for an ever-growing program of province-wide broadcasts to the schools.

During the early and experimental work with CKUA, the rest of the Department's work was by no means standing still. In the late 1920s expansion was still the order of the day. Crops were good and the economy of the Province was strong. Staff increased and the impact of the travelling lecturers was felt in ever-widening circles. In 1929 a course of lectures in English literature was given in Calgary with some one hundred students in attendance. It was offered with the cooperation of the newly formed Women's University Club of the city. In 1930 a new publication appeared, the *Weekly Extension News*, with accounts of services offered and copies were circulated to all newspapers in Alberta, all district agriculturalists, the provincial Schools of Agriculture, and federal and provincial officials.

Debates continued to flourish as did groups asking for study materials. The most popular subjects then appeared to be the pros and cons of state medicine and the possibility of a union of the prairie provinces. Those were days of great political inquiry. The first stirrings of Social Credit were afoot, and there was much interest in the philosophy of the newly formed CCF party. Materials on all such matters, finances, politics, and economics, were eagerly sought.

In addition to the continued sponsorship of individual lectures and demonstrations the Expansion people often assisted with community-run art shows and seminars on a variety of subjects — particularly those for young people dealing with the vital subject of choosing a career. Various local leading spirits — the garage operator, merchant, banker, school principal or medical man would hold forth on the merits and difficulties of his chosen calling, and be available to field any questions that might be forthcoming. An Extension lecturer would quite often be on hand to organize such a meeting, and all agreed that the seminars were very much worthwhile.

Two new faces appeared in the Expansion staff. Donald Cameron of Elnora, a recent graduate in agriculture, was appointed Agricultural Secretary and Mrs. Elizabeth Sterling Haynes was taken on as a part-time worker in drama. Mrs. Haynes had for some years been contributing her very real talents to the University Drama Club and the Little Theatre movement in the Province. Great plans were afoot for the development of a new fine arts program within the Department.

The early 1930s put an apparent end to the expansion with the advent of the Great Depression. A succession of dry years for the farmers, coupled with the collapse of prices, did not augur well for expansion. The Department's budget and the University's budget as a whole was whittled to the quick. The government of the day, the United Farmers of Alberta, was sympathetic to the aims and philosophy of the University, but the more urgent problems of relief payments, soup kitchens, and other poverty-alleviating tactics took precedence over future dreams. The proposed expansion might have been merely a very much delayed castle in the air had it not been for the Carnegie Grant.

In 1932 Dr. Learned of the Carnegie Corporation of New York paid a visit to The University of Alberta, ostensibly to look at the work of the Department of Extension which had been receiving considerable favorable recognition at the time. An indication of the recognition is reported in E.A. Corbett's *We Have With Us Tonight*: "One visiting educationalist from Great Britain, whose name I've forgotten, referred to it (the Department of Extension, U. of A.) in a speech before the Montreal Canadian Club as 'the most interesting educational experiment' he had seen anywhere." When Dr. Learned visited the Department he was impressed and suggested that the University submit a request for assistance in the development of fine arts program — music, painting, and drama — to be administered by the Department. A committee was appointed to look into the matter. Committee members were the Director, Mr. Corbett; Dr. J.M. MacEachran, Professor of Philosophy; and Dr. W.G. Hardy, Professor of Classics; and it received the advice of Dr. R.C. Wallace who had succeeded Dr. Tory as University President in 1929. After much deliberation, this committee approached the Carnegie Corporation asking for a grant and were successful in receiving the promise of \$10,000 per year for three years. This was later renewed for two more years, making the total grant \$50,000.

The money from the Carnegie grant was to do three things. First, it was to guarantee a full-time instructor in drama who could give assistance to the many struggling drama groups scattered throughout Alberta and who could also help the many school teachers ready to embark on this type of instruction. With the prevailing hard times and the isolation felt by many of the newcomers to Alberta, these were the days when entertainment and cultural enrichment had to come from home-grown talent.

Another feature of the expansion afforded by the grant was the financial help needed to appoint competent adjudicators to the many provincially-sponsored music festivals held in both urban and rural school districts. The third objective, linked with the other two, was to improve the morale of rural people by the introduction of art shows and Extension lecture programs for which there would be little or no charge to the local communities. Lectures were given on such subjects as "The Use of the Header Barge for Economizing on Harvesting Costs," "Choosing a Career," and "This Changing World." Ordinarily, and Extension picture show cost the community \$10 and a lecture series \$4 a night. These fixed charges, under the application of the grant, could now be waived and a collection taken at the door instead.

Alberta, particularly the rural part of it, received good value from the Carnegie grant. The arts flourished in country districts as never before and the low depression morale received a shot in the arm. Mrs. Haynes was appointed as the full-time drama specialist and the Department's Annual Report for 1937 reveals that she travelled 16,096 miles on the job; gave single lectures on some aspect of theatre in forty different places; gave 18 two-hour lectures on stagecraft, acting, and make-up to teachers on Saturday mornings; the same number of education students, theological students, and unemployed persons; adjudicated at eighteen festivals; and held three-day courses in Red Deer, Clive, and Camrose. In addition, she helped to organize and participate in a successful summer Chautagua which toured smaller centres in the Province with great success.

The music festivals also benefited with such excellent musicians as Vernon Barford of Edmonton supplying their critical and knowledgeable adjudications. Travelling Art Shows were organized under the direction of Sheila Marryat and Dr. W.G. Carpenter of the Institute of Technology and Art in Calgary. The pictures were transported by truck and the shows conducted in church basements, community halls, or wherever space was available. Major H. Norbury of Edmonton, himself a painter of note, travelled with the exhibits as commentator and lecturer. At each point there were showings for the school children and also for the general public. The response was good.

An indirect result of the Carnegie grant was the formation in 1933 of "a School in the Arts Related to the Theatre," the beginning of the new well-known Banff School of Fine Arts.

The Banff School of Fine Arts

In 1932 the Alberta Provincial Drama Festival was held in Lethbridge with three adjudicators: L.W. Brockington, Q.C.; C.J. Elphicke of Radio Station CJCA; and E.A. Corbett, Director of the Department of Extension. At that time there were some 300 small drama groups operating in the Province, all enthusiastic, all needing help, and many already having some connection with the services provided by the Department of Extension through the work of Elizabeth Sterling Haynes.

At the meeting following the festival, the question was raised as to the feasibility of holding a summer school in "the Arts relating to the Theatre." Banff was suggested as an ideal venue for this and the Alberta Drama League, under whose auspices the Festival was run, was asked to consider setting it up. However, after due consideration, they considered it to be not possible. On his return to Edmonton, Mr. Corbett took up the idea with Dr. Wallace, and the members of the committee who had been responsible for requesting the Carnegie grant were called in to discuss the matter. Mrs. Haynes told the committee of the provincial situation in drama, the many hundreds of people involved, and the wide interest in their efforts. It was decided that the Department of Extension should sponsor an experimental four week course in Banff during the month of August and that \$1,000 from the Carnegie grant should be used to finance it. Classes were to be held in the Banff public schools and in Bretton Hall. A small theatre on the grounds of the Banff Sanatorium could be used for productions. Registrants were to pay a \$1 fee and, of course, provide their own accomodation – tent, tourist cabin, or hotel. Mr. Corbett was to be director of the school and there was to be a staff of two instructors, Mrs. Haynes and Theodore Cohen, a young Edmonton lawyer who had proved himself a good director and producer. Mr. Cohen's brother, Elliott, was stage carpenter and Gwyllim Edwards of Calgary acted as registrar and treasurer.

It was a shot in the dark. Those in charge that first year hoped for about forty students. They received 130. The students came from all parts of the Province and from outside as well. Memorable were an elderly farmer and his wife from Marshall, Saskatchewan, who came with their Model T Ford and camping equipment. A week after the course started they handed Mrs. Haynes the rough draft of a play they had written, "Relief," a story of life on the farm during the depression. The play was put on with the authors participating on the final night of the school. It was much acclaimed and later

went on to win first place in the Saskatchewan Drama Festival and a chance to take part in the Dominion Festival in Ottawa. There it received a special prize as one of the best Canadian plays entered.

Another interest item in connection with that first season was the performance of the drama students before a very distinguished audience. It happened that the Institute of Pacific Relations was meeting in Banff that summer, staying at the Banff Springs Hotel, and some of the delegates expressed a wish to see what was going on at the new school. That night the audience boasted two members of the British House of Lords, dignitaries from China and Japan, and a selection of industrial presidents and vice-presidents.

In 1934, thanks to the initial success, the School decided to hire three drama teachers from New York to add to the staff so that courses in acting, directing, choric speech, make-up, costume, stagecraft, eurythmics, and folk song could be offered. One hundred and fifty adult students attended and thirty-two children registered for the new courses specially arranged for them. This time a \$5 fee was charged and this was subsequently raised to \$10. In 1935 a course in painting was added to the curriculum with the inclusion of Mr. A.C. Leighton's sketching club, a group which had been conducted near Banff for a number of years under the Calgary Institute of Technology and Art. A course in creative writing was also added under the tutorship of Elsie Park Gowan and the School, being no longer concerned merely with the Theatre, became officially known as the Banff School of Fine Arts. Music was included in 1936 when Viggo Kihl of the Toronto Conservatory offered a Master class in piano. Other drama specialists included Alexander Koiranski, a Russian who had at one time been co-worker with the great Stanislavski in the Moscow Art Theatre, and Dr. Joseph Smith, at that time a staff member of the University of Wisconsin. The next few years saw the inclusion of courses in handicraft oral French, and a greatly augmented Creative Writing Division.

For the first few years the classes and demonstrations were held wherever arrangements could be made. The students were boarded in the town and all dramatic performances took place in the old Bretton Hall. This building was condemned in 1937 by the Parks authorities who were wishing to tear it down to make way for the new Parks Administration Building. In 1939 notice was served that the theatre would be torn down at the close of the current summer school term. The people of Banff with some support from individual donations set out to build, under the jurisdiction of the Banff School Board, a new Banff School Auditorium that would seat some six hundred people and in addition provide classrooms for domestic science, music and typewriting. The University, for its part, agreed to build a stage, in return for which the Banff School of Fine Arts was to have use of the auditorium rent free for ten years. Thus the School attained its first permanent building, and by the summer of 1939 it was evident that the institution was deeply rooted.

Then of course came the war. It was a question as to whether or not the School would be able to continue. Would there be sufficient students to make it worth while? There were many burning decisions to be made, but as Donald

Cameron put it: "Reflection counselled that education and educators had a great responsibility in a time when civilization was at stake, to keep the permanent values alive." The School carried on, and with a slow but steady growth in student enrollment.

A real burgeoning of activity occurred in the season of 1944. By then the war had turned in our favour and Banff was full to overflowing with tourists and hundreds of servicemen and women on leave from the big air training stations in Alberta. The School had an unprecedented attendance of 366.

Senator Donald Cameron has painted a dramatic story of the problem of trying to house and accommodate all these unexpected hordes. Two weeks before the session was to start all the Extension staff were engaged in a series of Community Life Conferences in Gooseberry Lake and in the Peace River country. Stella Cameron, Donald's wife and Official Advisor to women students at the School went to Banff a week ahead of time to look after any stray students who came early. A few days before opening date she sent a somewhat frantic phone call to Gooseberry Lake to tell Donald that the full anticipated quota of students had been exceeded and that new applications were coming in at the rate of ten or fifteen a day. Accommodation was at a premium. In most cases it was non-existent. Cameron had a brain wave. He knew there was extra classroom space in the School Auditorium building, also that the summer school sessions were over at the University in Edmonton and beds and dressers in the residence dormitories were doing nothing. He appealed to the President, Dr. Robert Newton, and by twelve o'clock that night Dench trucks were rolling up the mountain roads to Banff with the necessary furniture and bedding. When they arrived all the staff were on hand in short sleeves and overalls to unload the beds and dressers, and instant temporary accommodation was available.

The incident was characteristic of the hard work and ingenuity that Donald Cameron always demonstrated in his leadership at Banff. There were many financial battles ahead, much agonizing and much planning to come, but from that moment the School never looked back.

The Banff School was born out of the depression and had its beginning in poverty and a popular need for the better things of life. When times got better it continued to thrive and its expansion is one of the well-known success stories of the West. The School commenced under the auspices of the Department of Extension and was nurtured under the Department's wing until 1956 when, for the first time, it became a separate entity and constituted a separate campus.



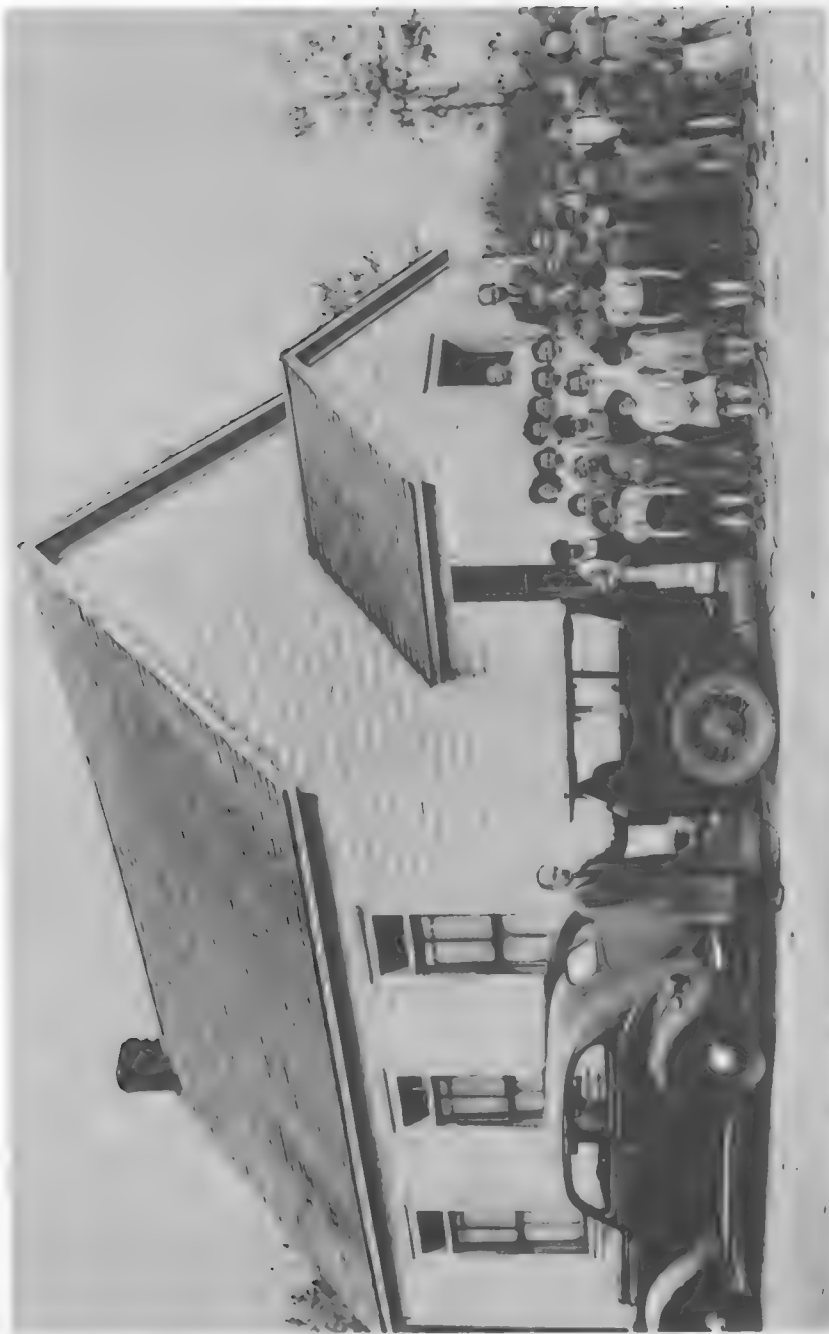
Early agriculture in Alberta



The University of Alberta campus looking west (1919)



The University of Alberta campus looking north with Corbett Hall in foreground (1980)



The 'Magic Lantern' arrives! Lawrence Twigg at Turnip Lake School



Jessie Montgomery
First Extension Librarian



H. P. Brown
Audio-Visual pioneer



Extension in the early days



*E.A. Corbett
Extension Director and
adult education pioneer*



*Donald Cameron
Extension Director and
founder of the Banff School*



CKUA Players (1935)



Farm Young People's Week (1933)



Extension Library (1940's)



Extension staff (1946)



Corbett Hall as an RCAF station during World War II



Outdoor art class in Banff



Outdoor painting class in Banff



Indoor art class with model



Rural Leadership course in Banff



Classroom scene



Ceramics class



Native Leadership class in Banff



*Duncan D. Campbell
Director of Extension during two
decades of rapid expansion*



Corbett Hall today—home of the Faculty of Extension

The Depression and the Second World War

In 1936 Mr. Corbett left the Department, on a year's leave of absence, to become the first Executive Director of the newly formed Canadian Association for Adult Education. He never returned, and his mantle as Director of the Department of Extension and Director of the Banff School fell upon the shoulders of Donald Cameron, whose name has been so widely associated with it since.

Donald Cameron (now Senator Cameron) had been with the Department for five years as Agricultural Secretary and in 1933 he had been sent to Europe on an educational grant to look into various experiments going on there, particularly the Folk Schools of Denmark. From the first Cameron had been an enthusiast for the Banff School and his enormous drive and energetic planning did much to ensure the project's financial continuance and its outstanding success.

The Carnegie grant was officially terminated in August, 1937, and changes in the work of the Department became necessary. Mrs. Haynes left for similar work in New Brunswick and her position as drama specialist was taken by Ronald Elwy Mitchell, whose work in rural districts was somewhat hampered by the fact that he was a member of the University's Department of English and thus spent a great deal of time conducting classes in Edmonton.

Two programs, dependent to a large extent on community organization, were begun in 1937 – the Community Art Schools, carried on in Vegreville and Vermilion, and the Alberta School of Community Life, held at Olds. Both projects were notable "firsts" of very successful continuing programs.

The Schools of Community Life, modelled on the Danish Folk Schools, were set up to encourage and stimulate rural leadership and the appreciation of social responsibility. These programs were offered to the small town and rural population and were encouraged by local Boards of Trade and farm organizations who supplied meeting places — schoolhouses, halls, and sometimes even tents. Emphasis was on the discussion of rural leadership, farm and home problems, and current events. Staff members from The Department of Extension drew up the programs and looked after their organization. The first effort at Olds was not particularly successful with the attendance of twenty-eight drawn from twenty-three communities. The following year, however, fifty-five students turned up representing fifty-five districts. Guest speakers for the first few conferences were Professor Norman Mackenzie, later to be President of the University of British Columbia, W.M. Drummond

from the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, and Mrs. Mary Atwater of Basin, Montana, who spoke on home economics. Sponsors offering assistance, both financial and educational, were the Alberta Wheat Pool and the United Grain Growers. Those who attended the conferences provided a very real cross section of the communities from which they came — farmers, storekeepers, teachers, and businessmen — and the discussion held on local, national, and international problems were very much worthwhile. In addition, there was practical agricultural information supplied and some work done in crafts.

In 1940 two conferences were held, one at Olds and the other at Lake Saskatoon in the Peace River country. Following this experiment, meetings were held in several rural points each summer. Over the years Alberta Schools of Community Life were held in Gooseberry lake, Lake St. Vincent, Sangudo, Park Lake, Fairview, Joussard, Shorncliffe Lake, High Prairie, Bear Lake, Fort Assiniboine, and Beaverlodge. Attendance varied, but on the whole was encouraging. At Gooseberry Lake in 1941, with crops burning up at a temperature of 104 degrees, there was a most enthusiastic attendance of 330 people. Some scholarships tenable at these community conferences were awarded at the Dominion-Provincial Schools held in many centres in Alberta during the winters.

The Dominion-Provincial Youth Training program was a jointly sponsored series of community schools set up in the closing years of the Depression, just before and during the first years of the Second World War, to give some measure of help and purpose to unemployed youth. Schedule A, the rural section of the scheme, was set up in 1937 by a board whose members were drawn equally from University personnel and from the Provincial Department of Agriculture. Dean E.A. Howes was the Chairman with Professor J.P. Sackville and J. McGregor Smith from the University and Messrs. J.R. Sweeney, W.A. Wallace, and R.N. Putnam from the Department of Agriculture. W.J. Elliott, then also with the Department of Agriculture, was Associate Director.

The plan was open to all rural youth between the ages of 18 and 30 who were not gainfully employed. Schools could be requested by any community able to supply a meeting place — a church, community hall, or empty store — which would serve as classroom space and dormitory accommodation. The first year the community was also asked to supply a House-mother for the girls and a Dean of Men for the boys. Students were to provide their own bedding, dishes, towels, soap, mirror, etc., and the equivalent of \$3.50 a week for board, either in cash or in produce. Expenses were shared by the two governments with the Department of Extension administering the schools.

During the first winter 27 schools were held with a total of 2,705 students and the following year attendance rose to 3,723 at 37 schools. Classes were held from 9 to 12 in the forenoon and from 1:30 to 4 in the afternoon. Courses and practical instruction were offered in agricultural subjects — soils, field crops, dairying, poultry, farm mechanics, horticulture, concrete work, soldering, and woodwork. For the girls, subjects included home economics, handicrafts, home beautification, and some of the agricultural subjects such as

dairying and poultry. From 4 to 5 p.m. every day there were classes in physical education and health with organized group games and folk singing. Each evening joint classes of a non-vocational nature were held in citizenship, dramatics, folk dancing, and other general subjects. The courses lasted either two or three weeks. The staff consisted of recent agriculture and home economics University graduates and when, during the later years, cooks were hired for the schools rather than depending on local personnel, these were graduates of the Provincial Schools of Agriculture.

There were, of course, many side benefits from the schools in addition to the more formal instruction. The ability to live together, to organize programs, and, in general, to observe rules of courtesy and etiquette, were some of the other benefits. Most of the schools ended with formal banquets. Trips were arranged to local points of interest such as creameries, hospitals, or demonstration farms.

The plan, on the whole, was well-supported, but numbers fell in the winter of 1940-41 when the appropriation was reduced and again the following year when, owing to a big increase in enlistments among young men, only twelve schools were held. One continuation school of seven week's duration, open to those who had attended any of the previous two or three week schools, was held at the Vermilion School of Agriculture in January and February, 1941. This school stressed the teaching of citizenship. Classes of the open forum format were held and a model legislative assembly was set up among the students. Several bills dealing with current situations were discussed at length.

In the work of all these schools, the staff of the Department of Extension, notably Sylvan Hillerud, former Provincial Apiarist, and M.C. Crosbie, appointed specially for the Dominion-Provincial Schools, gave freely of their time and talents.

In addition to these community based programs, the regular services offered by the Department were performed as fully as possible in the difficult days of war. Money and personnel were harder to come by, but there was an increase in the requests for visual aid materials and also in the demands made on the Extension Library because travel was limited and entertainment scarce. In this situation the Visual Aid department and the Extension Library provided easily available sources of pleasure and satisfaction. There was obviously not so much spare time available for debates, but the subjects requested reflected the problems uppermost in the minds of Albertans. The advantages and disadvantages of the larger school unit were of great interest as were projects for rehabilitation of veterans.

CKUA continued to broadcast talks and music with an added emphasis on symphonic recordings. Sheila Marryat left the Department in 1939 to take a position with the CBC in Winnipeg and, though the CKUA Players carried on for a couple of years — mostly with the work of local playwrights — they were then disbanded. Formal school broadcasts were inaugurated under the Department of Education in 1939 using CKUA's facilities. The original programs were singing classes under the direction of Miss Janet McIlveena of Lethbridge and Glyndwr Jones and Thomas Jenkins of Calgary. Gwen Pharis

added a series of eleven broadcasts on drama and playwriting for high school students in 1940 and Watson Thomson, who joined the Extension staff in 1938, conducted some much appreciated study groups on current affairs material and also provided news commentaries for high school students.

Mr. Thomson had considerable success, too, with courses in economics, public speaking, psychology, and English in connection with the Workers' Educational Association in Edmonton and Calgary, but was most successful with the latter. This Association was backed by the Trade Unions and one course offered in Calgary in 1941 had a registration of eighty-nine.

As far back as 1939 the Department began to exhibit an interest in business administration. At the request of the Municipal District Secretary-Treasurers' Association, a refresher course in municipal administration was held at the University for three days in June and was attended by ninety-seven secretary-treasurers, school trustees, and others. A Land Inspectors' Short Course was also held that year under the auspices of the College of Agriculture and the Department of Extension.

During the war years the Department cooperated with the Canadian Legion and the Canadian Association for Adult Education in offering a series of courses for the men in Military District 13 and correspondence courses for those who had been transferred to their bases in Canada or overseas. In addition to offering twenty-eight subjects that led to high school credits, courses were given in automotive engineering, diesel engineering, mechanical drawing, mathematics, and German. In 1946, statistics tell us that some 1,249 service personnel took advantage of the tutorial programs, 403 participated in the directed reading program, and 3,538 registered in the correspondence courses.

The Visual Aid Department had, from the first, cooperated with the work of the National Film Board and, in 1944, when Mr. S.W. Gray was appointed National Film Board Regional Supervisor for Alberta, he was provided with office space and clerical and technical services by the Department. The work of the National Film Board in Alberta was originally organized under the direction of the Department of Extension which operated it until the appointment of Mr. Gray, formerly the National Film Board representative at Camrose, Alberta.

An interesting series of Conferences in Cooperation was held in 1942 and continued for the next few years. They were sponsored by the various Cooperatives in the Province and were open to all their employees and members. The courses were held in St. Stephan's College, the United Church Theological College affiliated with The University of Alberta, with approximately 200 attending each course. The basic problems of both consumer and producer cooperatives were discussed and it was felt the greater understanding between these two arms was most helpful.

Evening classes on general subjects were largely discontinued in the war years as there did not seem to be time for the public to take advantage of them.

The Banff School continued to operate though the numbers attending diminished. In 1941 a great impetus to the playwriting division had been given by the appointment (as lecturer) of Dr. F.H. Koch of the University of

North Carolina. Many plays dealing with Alberta and its history were conceived at this time, notably those of Gwen Pharis Ringwood and other local playwrights. Gwen Pharis Ringwood had worked during her student days as a part-time assistant to Elizabeth Sterling Haynes and, as such, attended the Banff School of Fine Arts summer session. Dr. Koch was impressed with her playwrighting ability and arranged a Rockefeller Fellowship for her to take her master's degree at the University of North Carolina. On her return to Alberta in 1939, she joined the staff of the Department of Extension as Extension Specialist in Drama. Out of the awakened interest in local folk lore and legend came the special project on Alberta Folklore and Local History which was started in 1943 and received a special grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. Local writers were alerted and help was offered for the production of plays dealing with Alberta history. Publication of this material was also encouraged and research into the stories of old-timers, Indian legends, and all original folklore was undertaken. Financial assistance was given to groups and individuals engaged in this research and it was hoped to start a bank of information and history for the use of future writers. An interesting publication, *Alberta Folklore Quarterly*, was published for a number of years. Robert E. Gard was the first Director of the project. Mr. Gard had formerly been in charge of a Rockefeller Folklore Project at Cornell University. He was recommended for the position in Alberta by Mr. John Marshall who was in charge of the Canadian desk for the Foundation.

During his first year, Mr. Gard gave forty public addresses, twenty-six broadcasts, and wrote three plays. One of these, "Johnny Dunn," is a well-known one-act play still popular with school drama groups. Mr. Gard's book, *Johnny Chinook*, a potpourri of much of this material, is also a product of this venture. Mr. Gard was succeeded as Director of the project by Philip Godsell, Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and a fairly well-known Canadian author from Winnipeg. His association with the Folklore project was very brief.

Demands on the Visual Aids Department increased greatly after 1945 since many wartime activities had pointed up the advantages of using films and filmstrips for instructional purposes. At the University summer school in 1945, a course was offered on Visual Aids to Teaching. The course was taught by Professor J.W. Gilles of the Edmonton Normal School and H.P. Brown.

In 1945, Miss Jessie Montgomery, who had been Extension Librarian since 1913, retired. During the thirty-two years of her work, she had built up the only professionally directed rural library service in the Province. During 1945, the open shelf circulation stood at 36,943, the highest recorded figure to that date.

Following the end of World War II, the Department of Extension, with the rest of the University, found itself once again faced with ever-increasing numbers to be served. By 1948 the number of Extension lectures had doubled and the well-established refresher short courses in Land Appraisal, Municipal Administration, and School Administration were continued.

Many short courses dealing with some aspect of rehabilitation were introduced in the years immediately following the war. These included special

sessions for the benefit of veteran student wives in Caring for and Repairing Clothing and in Child Psychology, which proved highly popular.

In 1946 the University established a Department of Fine Arts under the Faculty of Arts and Sciences with Professor Reymes King of the Department of Music as Head. Under his aegis, the present Western Board of Music was organized which led to greater uniformity in the conduct of music examinations for the Western Provinces. At that time, too, a new impetus was given to the formation of school and community bands and choral groups. Courses in choral leadership were given by the Department of Music's Richard Eaton, whose Mixed Chorus, composed of University students, became a well-known and much appreciated feature of campus life following the war.

The Banff School of Fine Arts also experienced an unprecedented increase in numbers. In 1946, 568 students registered with another 200 being turned away due to lack of space. The housing of students at Banff had from the first posed a very real problem and providing dormitories had been advocated for many years. In 1948, Mrs. J.H. Woods gave the School a donation of \$125,000 in memory of her late husband, Col. Woods, who had always been a supporter of the School. This money was to be used for the building of two chalets on the St. Julien site, the first buildings in the big complex now erected there. The Banff School was then becoming well-known. In 1948 students came from every Province in Canada and from the United States, Hawaii, France, and Switzerland.

The rapid progress of the Community Arts Schools tied in with the progress of the Banff School. In 1949 there were no less than fifteen of these courses held in the Province outside Calgary and Edmonton and, while organization was largely the responsibility of the local committees, staff and assistance was provided by the Department of Extension. The pioneer instructor in the Art Schools was H.G. Glyde, at first on the staff of the Calgary Institute of Technology and Art and while there a member of the Banff School staff in the summer months. In 1946 Mr. Glyde moved to Edmonton as the new head of the Art Division at the University. As the schools increased in number, additional instructors were necessary to teach the Community Art Schools in the winter and then spend the summer term at Banff. These included J.B. Taylor, Extension Lecturer in Art; W.J. Phillips of Calgary and Banff; Murray MacDonald, Supervisor of Art in Edmonton Schools; Miss Annora Brown of Macleod; and Miss Janet Middleton of Calgary.

In the years of expansion and change following the war, there was a fairly rapid turnover in the Department's staff. With the increasing work at the Banff School and the swing from individual lectures to courses, seminars, and conferences, an Assistant to the Director became a necessity. First to fill this position was Mr. F.R. Peers who was appointed in 1944. In 1947, Mr. Peers received an offer to join the CBC and his position was taken by Mr. A.S.R. Tweedie, already an Assistant Professor in Extension. In 1949, Mr. Tweedie resigned to become Director of Extension at the University of Manitoba and Col. Eric Cormack who had been on a contract with the Department to provide courses in Leadership training was appointed. Somewhat later, Duncan D. Campbell, a graduate in commerce and economics from the University of British Columbia became Assistant Director.

The Changing Alberta

On February 13, 1947, oil well Leduc No. 1 blew in with a blast that began a period of immense change for the Province of Alberta. Nothing was ever to be quite the same again.

Oil finds were, of course, not unknown to the Province. Three decades before there had been the highly-touted and exploited discovery of the Turner Valley field. By the second half of the century, however, the Turner Valley oil had dwindled to a relative trickle, owing both to overproduction and the great amount of fuel it had provided to the Commonwealth Air Training Schools in the Second World War. Leduc No. 1 and its successors in the Leduc and Redwater fields promised something bigger and more lasting and the promise was to be fulfilled. Almost overnight the business and industrial life of Alberta quickened and the Department of Extension was faced with new and greater demands.

Previously there had been a few isolated courses for the oil industry. Field agents of Imperial Oil had asked for and received an agriculture course as early as February, 1947. The purpose of it was "to familiarize the field men with farmers' problems and also with the use of current farm power machinery, with a view to learning how best the oil products could be utilized to the best advantage of the farmers." Eighteen representatives took the course with the understanding that each would be able to pass on the knowledge acquired to the eighteen or twenty local agents under his supervision.

In 1951, beginnings were made on the Petroleum Industry Training Service, soon to be abbreviated to PITS, for workers in the oil and gas industry. The first "mud schools" had been started in 1949. Their purpose was to offer instruction to the principles and practices of handling and controlling drilling fluid. They were under the direction of James E. Conway, Drilling Fluid Specialist, of the University of Texas, and members of the staff of the Department of Chemical Engineering of the University of Alberta. These courses were sponsored by the Canadian Petroleum Association and the Canadian Association of Oilwell Drilling Contractors and later by the Petroleum and Natural Gas Conservation Board. A.S. Mitchell was appointed full-time training specialist and, during the year, some 450 crew members — drifters, tool pushers, and roughnecks — participated in the Service. The courses included such subjects as Oil Treating, Safety, Gas Metering, Mud Schools, and a class in Personnel Management for oil executives. The Department of Chemical and Petroleum Engineering of The University of Alberta provided the training personnel for these courses. In 1952, PITS put

on sixteen different courses and the Department had a staff of three to look after them. Mr. John H. Wilson was in charge. In the season of 1954-55, statistics show that ninety-two oil workers took part in the Schools.

With the impetus of the oil strike, too, came an increased awareness in the Province for the necessity of improved business administration and industrial policy. For some years there had been classes held in Edmonton and Calgary in Land Appraisal, Real Estate Principles, and a series of classes leading to a thorough training in accounting. These accounting classes were sponsored by the Society of Industrial and Cost Accountants who had asked for the service. Students could use the courses to work towards the designation "R.I.A." (Registered Industrial Accountant). A five-lecture course for purchasing agents was offered in 1951 with sixty-four members of local purchasing departments registered.

The first School of Advanced Management was held at the Banff School of Fine Arts in 1952 in response to a request from business firms in Western Canada. In 1953, this was repeated as a cooperative effort of the four Western Universities - Alberta, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba. The course was of six week's duration and was attended by sixty-nine executives from all four Western Provinces and Ontario. Similar two-week courses were held immediately following the main sessions for the benefit of junior executives who were not able to attend the six-week sessions. In 1957 two 6-week courses were offered and the School of Advanced Management has continued to put on a most worthwhile and popular program.

The School has had an impressive instructional staff over the years with Professor E.D. McPhee and Dr. T.H. McLeod in charge for the first years. Instructors were drawn from industry, the University faculty, and business. The first staff included Dr. Andrew Stewart, then President of the University; Mr. R.A. Mahoney, course coordinator; Dr. Dwight Palmer; Professor Hugh Wilkinson; John J. Deutsch; Professor B.A. Lindberg; Dr. H.A. Burd; Dr. D.G. Heneman, Jr.; and R. Murray Brink, O.B.E.

An interesting sequel to the establishment of the Banff School of Management was the annual Business Men's Weekend, a short refresher course, open to all graduates from previous years, and also held at the Banff School.

Subjects dealt with at the early Schools included Administrative Practices and Human Relations, Labour Relations, The Canadian Economic Scene, and specialized discussions on Canadian Business Practices.

In addition to the School at Banff and the business courses offered in Calgary and Edmonton, seventeen classes in Business Finances, Commercial law, and Statement Analysis were held at other points in the Province.

During the early fifties the Department was responsible for the distribution of a variety of publications. In addition to the long established *Press Bulletins* on agricultural subjects which went out to approximately 10,000, the Department also looked after the distribution of the *New Trail*, the publication of the Alumni Association; the *University News Letter*; and a special magazine, *M.A.T.*, a periodic review of matters dealing with music, art, and theatre. Pamphlets which accompanied CBC broadcasts of the program Citizen's Forum, put on jointly by the CBC and the Canadian

Association for Adult Education, were also sent out to several hundred subscribers.

Community Life Conferences, revived after the war, continued to do good work in Beaverlodge, Bear Lake, Gooseberry Lake, High Prairie, and Lake Saskatoon, and Extension staff members — notably Sylvan Hillerud, Eric Cormack, Gordon Hawkins (appointed as a specialist in economics and current affairs), and Dr. Walter H. Johns (then Head of the Department of Classics and later President of the University) — travelled many miles to ensure the success of these rural meetings. There was still a great deal of enthusiasm for the conferences, though attendance began to decrease with the increased radio coverage of public affairs and subjects of general interest.

With the flow of population to the cities in the fifties, the needs of the increased urban population led to the establishment of a steady program of evening classes. The offering of these hitherto fairly haphazard, was thus welded into a definite program and became the establishment of the Evening Credit Program, to be mentioned later.

The first evening classes, held in 1950, attracted a total enrolment of 750 persons in Music, Interior Decoration, Commercial Law, Economics, World Affairs, Conversational French, Landscaping, Child Psychology, and Art.

The early fifties saw a considerable flow of immigrants to the Province whose original language was not English. They included Dutch war brides and many European families coming to settle in the West after the war. For these people, the Department of Extension set up various courses in business and conversational English which were accepted gratefully. A few of these took the form of gatherings in private homes where the informality and friendliness helped the students to feel less self-conscious and more at ease with the new language.

Subjects for the evening classes broadened yearly, varying from such matters as Landscaping the Small Lot to Choral Leadership and Creative Writing. Interest in the latter served as a stimulus for several Writers' Conferences held at Banff and to the introduction of various writing competitions. For many years, in cooperation with the provincial chapter of the I.O.D.E., the Department supervised Creative Writing Competitions for high school students in which prizes for poetry, short story, and essay classes were awarded as well as two scholarships annually to the Creative Writing classes at the Banff School. A competition in this field offered by the Hazel Robinson Memorial Committee was also conducted by the Department.

In 1951 as many adults took part in extension classes and short courses as were enrolled as regular students at the University. A new development was introduced in 1952 when a program of evening classes leading to University credits was offered. This was an important "first" for the Department and the public was quick to take advantage of the opportunity. First-year classes in Arts, Commerce, and Pre-Law were offered in Edmonton and Calgary to 132 students. In 1954 these courses were also offered in Vegreville, Red Deer, Medicine Hat, and Lethbridge to 386 students.

The Banff School of Fine Arts and Advanced Management continued to attract students from many parts of the world. Further building activities

included a fine administration building and the complex was beginning to be well and favorably known as a convenient and attractive convention centre. In 1951 the School was host to a meeting of the Canadian Author's Association and was the scene of the presentation of the first three University of Alberta medals in the arts, the recipients being Mazo de la Roche for literature, Dr. Healy Willan for music, and A.Y. Jackson for art. That same year the School was the recipient of the Henry Marshall Tory Award, given by the Canadian Association for Adult Education to the institution in Canada which made the most outstanding contribution to adult education during the year. In 1951 three of the Department's respected members retired: H.P. Brown after thirty-five years as Head of the Visual Aids Department; Miss Alberta Nelson, office manager for thirty years, and Mrs. Irene Bedford, office secretary for twenty-seven years. The work of these and other pioneer staff members who had seen the Department through its early struggles and its changing trends can never be overestimated. When there was a job to be done it was, in a sense, everybody's business to see that it was accomplished. From the fifties on there was an increasing trend to specialization in the appointment of staff members, but in the early days the opening of new projects and new fields was an occasion for "all hands to the pumps." Speakers and demonstrators were brought in from outside to demonstrate their expertise and the regular members of the Extension staff ran the courses.

In 1956 a major reorganization of the Department took place. During the previous decade, the Banff School of Fine Arts and Continuing Education had mushroomed in scope and performance. It was no longer intrinsically bound up with The University of Alberta and so became an independent body, constituting a campus of its own. Donald Cameron, who had recently been appointed to the Canadian Senate, became, or rather continued, as its Director and Duncan Campbell succeeded to the position of Director of the Department of Extension.

The divorce of the two administrations gave the Banff School, now the Banff School of Fine Arts and Centre for Continuing Education, the go-ahead to encourage students and talents from further afield. With the help of a grant provided jointly by the University, the Government of Alberta, and the Canada Council, a large building program was undertaken which provided a new wing to the Administration Building housing a dining hall to seat 550 and a number of classrooms, and additional bedrooms. In 1958, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the School, a four-week International Labor Seminar for the Free Trade Unions of the World was held in September. This was attended by 125 men and women from thirty-two countries and required a simultaneous translation of lectures into two or three languages.

For the Department of Extension itself, the separation gave new scope to enlarge its existing programs and inaugurate new departments in the fields of business management, public administration, and personnel development.

Work in the field of fine arts flourished in the fifties. The Community Art Schools continued to grow. In 1957 a total of 575 took part in these classes in twenty-four different instruction centres. In addition to the classes personally conducted by the hard working and ubiquitous Extension specialists, Harry

Wohlfarth and other teachers appointed by the Department, fifty-seven local art classes were held under the direction of local supervisors, working from an instruction outline prepared by the Department.

The same was true in drama and music. Esther Nelson, drama specialist, gave much assistance to out-of-town groups with their entries in regional and provincial festivals. Several ten-week courses were offered in Calgary, Edmonton, and Lethbridge, with shorter courses in Athabasca, Olds, and Edson. In music there was considerable interest in the development of local choral workshops and in 1957 the highly successful Peace River Festival was a direct result of the work done in these workshops. Miss Bridget Headley, engaged as a sessional instructor, conducted classes in eight different centres in the Peace River area and the culminating Choral Festival featured a massed choir of over 200 students. In 1954 G.K. Greene was appointed Extension specialist in music.

In addition to the well-established fields of drama, art, and music, classes were also held in pottery and modelling and the available staff of the Department was taxed to the limit because of the large number of people wanting instruction and the growing popularity of continuing education.

More and more business interests were beginning to look to the University to supply extra training in a variety of fields. PITS, the service to the oil industry, continued to increase its schools and courses and in 1957 forty-four schools offered at twenty-seven points in the Province attracted 2,032 students. Increased emphasis was placed upon the safety factor and a new feature was introduced in an Operating Agreements course dealing with the legal problems of the industry. This was held in Calgary and was attended by thirty-three people.

The accounting courses held under the sponsorship of the Society of Industrial and Cost Accountants continued to be held in Edmonton and Calgary. These had been established as far back as 1948 with Professor J.D. Campbell and Mr. T. Fostvedt in charge in Edmonton and Messrs. J.G. Simonton and R.G. Powell in Calgary. Subjects included Fundamentals of Cost Accounting, Industrial Accounting, Industrial Legislation, Managerial Statistics, Report Writing, Advanced Accounting, and Business Mathematics.

In 1958 a great advance was made in the streamlining of business courses into two or three-year certificate programs. Previously, there had been various courses dealing with real estate; now, a three-year course in Real Estate Principles was begun with correspondence material made available by the Canadian Institute of Realtors and the University of Toronto. Students completing the course received the designation "F.R.I.," Fellow of the Realtors' Institute.

In 1958 a significant new development in the Department's activities was the formation of a Public Administration Division. At the request of the Department of Municipal Affairs, the Department had been offering annual refresher courses to school secretary-treasurers, school trustees, and municipal secretaries who got together to discuss mutual problems and learn of new developments in their fields. The first refresher course in Municipal Administration was held in 1938. Now three-year courses were started in Municipal

Administration and Municipal Assessment. A special lecturer in public administration, Donald Bancroft, was appointed. His duty was to prepare comprehensive lessons which were to be forwarded weekly to students. During the term 259 students gathered in fourteen seminar groups to discuss with Mr. Bancroft any questions arising out of the material. The groups were held at Three Hills, Castor, Wainwright, St. Paul, Westlock, Edmonton, Red Deer, Calgary, Pincher Creek, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Grande Prairie, and Peace River. Final examinations were to be written at the end of the three-year course.

The concept of longer courses culminating in certification was extended to other fields during 1958. A comprehensive course in social welfare was set up at the request of the provincial government to be offered in Calgary and Edmonton, including such subjects as Introduction to Social Work, Human Growth and Personality Development, Interviewing Methods, Welfare Practice, and Welfare Resources and the Community.

Several other new courses were introduced in 1958. A course on Motor Fleet Management was offered at the request of the Alberta Motor Transport Association and a course in Photogrammetry and Air Photo Analysis was given by Professor A.J. McNair of Cornell University and Dr. J.D. Mollard of Regina. This was directed towards graduate engineers and geologists. At the request of the Faculty of Medicine and the Alberta Red Cross, an intensive one-year certificate course was held in Blood Grouping, Crossmatching, and Associated Techniques.

In the same year, the first beginnings on the use of television were made by the University when a course of thirteen talks on horticulture was produced by the Horticulture Department over CFRN-TV in cooperation with the Department of Extension. A valuable course on Estate Planning was also given with much help supplied by members of the Income Tax Bureau, trust and insurance companies, and others.

The staff spent considerable time in 1958 with the plans for establishing the Alberta Adult Education Association. A conference was held in Edmonton that year at which Dr. Abbott Kaplan, a foremost American authority in the field of adult education, was guest lecturer. Meetings were also held by this body in Calgary, Lethbridge, and Red Deer with Dr. Roby Kidd, Chairman of the Canadian Association for Adult Education, and Gordon Campbell, Director of the Division of Adult Education for the University of Saskatchewan, as speakers.

When the Department first began (1912) the rural population had been the main target of University Extension. As the population in the towns and cities grew, the emphasis tended to switch somewhat to meet the needs of the urban dwellers and the new demands of business. Agriculture, however, was still important and in the late forties and fifties many new programs and extensions of older programs were carried out for the benefit of the farmer.

Agricultural publications had always been one of the chief responsibilities of the Extension Agricultural Secretary and by 1959 the Extension office was the central agency for the dissemination of agricultural information in the Province. An average of ten bulletins were published each year under the aegis of the Faculty of Agriculture dealing with such subjects as Water Erosion,

Insect Pests on Grain, Vertical Integration, etc. A monthly circular, *A Selected List of Agricultural Publications*, was mailed to some sixty persons. The next year the circular went by request to 400. In 1959 some 1,830 publications were sent out in answer to requests and inquiries and 12,606 distributed to district agriculturalists and commercial companies. From 1948 to 1960 it was estimated that a total of 524,900 publications had been put out by the Faculty of Agriculture with 452,954 of these being distributed through the Department of Extension.

Both day-long workshops and correspondence courses were offered by the Department at the suggestion of various local agricultural bodies. Farm Finance Conferences were held annually in Calgary, Edmonton, Taber, Grande Prairie, and Lethbridge for some years and a correspondence course in Farm Accounting proved popular with over 200 students enrolled.

Through its Agricultural Secretary, the Department lent support to many community and provincial projects in the fields of program planning, judging, setting up organizational committees, and so on. The agricultural office has always been a clearinghouse for correspondence. Inquiries to thousands of agricultural questions have turned up on the Secretary's desk ranging from information regarding the construction of silos to the best diets for hamsters. The agricultural correspondence, of course, is only one part of the weird and wonderful questions that come to the Department continually to be sorted and passed on to the appropriate authorities. On particular year the first request received was for material on the history of witchcraft; the last, an inquiry into the history of cosmetics.

Refresher courses have been set up on various phases of the agricultural industry — Farm Record Keeping, Bee Keeping, Developments in the Feed Industry, Horticultural Problems on the Farm, etc. Latterly, there has been a swing to requests for conferences and workshops from the specific section of the major grain and livestock associations and companies. The Western Stock Growers' Association sponsors the Cattlemen's Course at Banff every November and there have been other major conferences such as the Feed Industry Conference, the Sheep Symposium, and the Pork Conference sponsored by the Canadian Feed Manufacturers' Association, the Canadian Co-operative Weel Growers' Ltd., and the major swine and pork organizations respectively.

Probably one of the major programs of the Agriculture Division in the fifties and sixties had been the development of the various levels of leadership courses. From the earliest days, work has been done in this field. There is note of a Leadership Conference being held for farm people in 1916 with over forty attending. Over the years there have been one-day gatherings on local issues with local organizations arranging for the courses and the Department setting up the actual program. In 1950, the first of the Province-wide leadership courses was held in Banff with the Alberta Wheat Pool, the Farmers' Union of Alberta, and the United Grain Growers assisting with the project. It was more or less an experiment, but proved to be an unqualified success and has been held with varying degrees of modification ever since. The purpose of the course was to provide the know-how regarding the conduct of public meetings, chairmanship, how to plan activities for a local group, public speaking, and, in general, how to ensure that local rural organizations could make a

worthwhile contribution to the community. The rural leadership courses had a considerable impact on the growing efficiency of rural and community organizations. They also added a great deal to the quality of rural life and to the elimination of differences between urban and rural existence.

Twenty students attended the first 10-day conference. It catered to rural young people in the 20-25 age group with a few older students. In 1957 a second leadership course was held in Banff during March. This course was designed for senior students, many of them being those who had previously attended the junior courses, now known as the Rural Leadership Conference and the first year registered an attendance of forty-three young people. The subject matter of the workshop was expanded to include the discussion of economic and sociologic problems relating to the community and, for the most part, used the seminar discussion group method.

The following year a third leadership conference was set up specifically for the heads of agricultural associations. This was limited to twenty-five participants and was known as the Western Canadian Farm Leaders' Conference. It dealt with economic and sociologic issues at the policy-making level.

All three of the leadership courses were held in Banff. The first two were assisted, both financially and by participating personnel, by the Alberta Wheat Pool, the United Grain Growers, the Farmers' Union of Alberta, and, after the first year, by the United Farmers of Alberta Co-operative Association.

The annual Farm Young People's Week, held every June from 1918 to 1957, provided the initial training ground for rural youth, in addition to the courses in agriculture and home economics, and provided the orientation which familiarized the young people with the life of the University.

Leadership training was also provided at the Community Life Conferences which continued, in modified form and with shrinking attendances, until 1954. In somewhat different form they were held as Community Forums in Cardston and Hanna in 1956.

Many members of the Extension staff had a hand in the operation of the leadership courses, but much of the ground work and original inspiration was given by Sylvan Hillerud and Eric Cormack. Mr. Hillerud retired in 1959 after twenty years as Agricultural Secretary and his position was filled by Allen Des Champs, who was succeeded in turn by T.A. (Alf) Petersen from 1964 to 1966. During this time the position became known as Agricultural Supervisor.

It seems more than coincident that a significantly high proportion of leaders of farm organizations and in agribusiness have, over the years, participated in one, and often several, of these rural leadership courses. Two Presidents of the Farmers' Union of Alberta, a President of the Alberta Wheat Pool, an Executive Director of the Farmers' Union Cooperative Development Association, at least two ladies who became President of the Farm Women's Union of Alberta, and countless members of Boards of Directors of the various farm and agribusiness organizations are numbered among these participants. More than one observed that he or she received inspiration and a sense of direction from such an experience.

Leadership training was given not only to the rural people but also the many community organizations, both rural and urban, who looked to the

Department of Extension to assist them in making their programs more effective. Regular workshops and training sessions have been offered to such groups as the Alberta Women's Institutes, Alberta Home and School Councils, Edmonton Chamber of Commerce, Alberta 4-H Council, Edmonton Native Friendship Centre, Edmonton Welfare Council, Registered Nurses' Association of Alberta, Alberta Junior League, Alberta Girl Guide Council, the Foreman's Club, and the National Council of Jewish Women. The increased effectiveness of the Alberta Association for Adult Education, which coordinates the broad fields of all continuing education, was largely attributable to the Department through its work of consolidation and discovery of the need for further activities.

Apropos of this community work, the Department was responsible for the presentation of five major public affairs programs in 1964. Two of these, concerned with the work of the Commission on Biculturalism and Bilingualism, consisted of panels presented in the Jubilee Auditorium in Edmonton and Calgary with about 500 attending on each occasion. A special course for members of the press dealt with the terms of the British North America Act, noteworthy for the introduction of a new technique — telecommunication from the classroom in Edmonton to the speaker, Claude Ryan in Montreal.

In 1957 an agricultural short course for Indians and Metis was conducted at Saddle Lake while a course dealing with citizenship and civic leadership was held at Wabamun, Frog Lake, and St. Paul in 1960. In 1964, 1965, and 1966 workshops were held in the Peace River district sponsored jointly by the Peace River Public and Separate Home and School Associations and the Department of Extension. The purpose of these workshops was to examine Indian-Metis-White relations and to provide a certain amount of community self-analysis. Subjects included techniques of self-help, aspects of employment, housing, the development of Native leaders, and the explanation of necessary changes in the White society.

In 1967 a grant from the Alberta Government made possible a series of seminars dealing with citizenship, legal rights, and various aspects of business and vocational training at several points in the North. In dealing with workshops and courses for the Native people the Department has offered assistance only when asked to do so by the Native communities themselves and has taken their advice on what courses would be most helpful. In 1970 the Department cooperated with the Edmonton Native Friendship Centre in the establishment of a series of lessons in Cree to be offered to both Native and White students.

Requests for seminars, workshops, and for aid to Native-based organizations on planning and carrying through their own educational projects is now at a high level.

Our Indian and Metis population has learned to be articulate and to work out their own destiny. The Department of Extension was not regarded as "government," but as an understanding source of counsel, advice, and encouragement. This service also reached into the penal institutions. The industrial expansion in the northern parts of the Province has brought problems for the Native people. Requests for advice and aid in discussing problems continued to escalate in the 1970's.

The New Thrust: Continuing Education

Throughout the sixties and early seventies the work of the Department leaned heavily towards the concept of continuing education. In the annual report for the year ending March 31, 1963, the Director stated:

The continuing education of adults, which is the purpose of the Extension program, directs itself towards three central objectives. The first of these is the provision of opportunities for developing those new skills, insights and competences necessary in the changing humanities, the fine arts and the social sciences, thus to acquire the keys to a richer life which studies of the liberal arts give. And finally, in a world where survival depends upon the collective competence of citizens to direct their affairs intelligently, continuing education is intended to assist citizens to gain the skills and understanding necessary for him to take his part in a democratic society.

With a view to achieving these objectives, the work of the Department became increasingly streamlined into a number of clearly defined Divisions, each with its own academic and administrative staff. The Divisions were: Liberal Studies; Business, Professional, and Technical; Community Resources Development; Public Administration; Fine Arts; Educational Media; and the Extension Library. These took care of all fields formerly serviced by the Extension as well as a considerable number of new ones. The practice of appointing administrative assistants in each Division was begun in 1967. Continued emphasis was placed on the qualification of academic staff with the objective of encouraging staff members to upgrade their academic qualifications as well as undertaking research and teaching.

This concept was given formal recognition in the last great step: the forming of the Department into a Faculty of the University in 1975. But that is another story, and beyond the scope of this book.

For the record of the outstanding progress and the changing trends in the sixties and early seventies, it might be clearer to present the work of each Division separately.

Liberal Studies Division

Starting in 1961, a program of enrichment was offered by the University through the Department of Extension to selected groups of exceptional high school students in Grades 11 and 12. These had been requested by the

Edmonton and Calgary Separate and Public School Boards. The course was designed as a bridge between high school studies and university level work. They proved to be very successful.

The first year subjects included Modern Physics, Contemporary Literature, Soviet Russia in World Affairs, the World of Mathematics, and the Frontiers of Science, and comprised a series of lectures followed by a laboratory workshop. Subjects dealt with in the latter included experimentation with counter-current solvent extractors, synthesis of organic materials, hydrometallurgical processes, gas chromatography apparatus, evolution of fossil design, design of a wheat pipeline, methods of finding oil fields, crystal structure, Aquifer model and computer design of rocket combustion chambers.

A committee was appointed to set up these courses with representatives from the Edmonton Public and Separate Schools, the St. Albert School District, and Alberta College. In these courses, as in all other courses for adult students, great attention was paid to searching out textbooks and other reference material so that the student was provided with the maximum motivation to study for himself. Many directed reading courses and correspondence courses were made possible by the use of recording tapes and records. In 1960 a total of 2,945 students attended the general evening classes offered in Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, and Wetaskiwin.

In the field of liberal studies, the sixties witnessed a growing interest and involvement in matters of world affairs. In 1960 a series of seminars was held in World Politics, Race and Politics in Africa, Issues in Canadian Politics, Issues in Canadian Foreign Policy, Totalitarianism and Democracy, and Introduction to Soviet Politics. In 1962 the Prospect for Peace Series was launched, a series of eleven lectures on the possibilities of peaceful co-existence as viewed by scientists, sociologists, philosophers, psychologists, and economists. These seminars were held in Edmonton. A parallel series in Calgary dealt with Canada's role as a middle power in the 1960s.

In more general subjects, various programs relying heavily on independent reading by the student were offered for those who were not able to avail themselves to the lectures and seminars in the cities but wished to continue their education. These programs included Ways of Mankind (from the Living Library series), Ways of Justice, Basic Issues in World Politics, Discovering Modern Poetry, Looking at Modern Painting, Philosophy in the Mass Age, Great Religions of the World, An Introduction to the Humanities, Shakespeare and His Theatre, Canada in Folk Songs, and Canada in World Affairs.

In 1963, with emphasis placed on the need for better understanding with Quebec, conferences were arranged on behalf of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism. In the same year, an especially demanding course in Oral French was introduced with great success. Students were required to attend two 2-hour sessions per week for a total of 130 hours of instruction. Public lectures and panels on "Quebec, Revolution or Renaissance?" were well attended and a series of lectures on critical issues around the world was held in Calgary in cooperation with the Canadian Institute of Public Affairs.

Also in 1963, the third annual Great Books Institute was held at the Banff School of Fine Arts. For the many people in Calgary and Edmonton who were taking part in Great Books reading and discussion programs, three profitable days were spent considering improved discussion methods and techniques. A series of lecture and study materials entitled *Forefronts of Science* was also arranged describing some of the significant advance made in the fields of botany, computing science, zoology, pharmacology, physics, chemistry, entomology, mathematics, physiology, microbiology, genetics, and psychology.

In 1964 a major conference, Peace, the Control of National Power, took place with Lieutenant General E.L.M. Burns, Advisor to the Canadian Government on Disarmament, and Dr. Leo Gross, Professor of International Law, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, as special speakers. A regular Western conference on public affairs was established by the Department of Political Science with help from the Department of Extension in the tradition of the Couchiching Conference. The Couchiching Conference was an internationally known symposium on international affairs held in the summer for many years at Couchiching in Eastern Canada.

In the field of liberal education, stress was laid on foreign language instruction using modern laboratory techniques as well as conventional methods. In the winter session of 1965-66, evening classes were held in Edmonton and Calgary in English, French, German, Spanish, Ukrainian, Italian, Russian, and Norwegian. In outlying districts where studnets were unable to take part in the Extension evening classes, an experiment was undertaken with a variety of book-oriented study discussion kits in such subject fields as anthropology, politics, sociology, and history.

Since 1965 was declared International Co-operation Year by the United Nations' General Assembly, a conference was held in 1964 for representatives of community organizations, service clubs, and government, stressing current programs of international aid, international conferencing, and international exchange. The conference was undertaken in cooperation with the United Nations Association, Edmonton Branch. A special seminar on World Peace through World Law was held in the same year and so was a course of ten lectures on the United Nations in Action by Professor J. King Gordon, Visiting Professor of Economics. During the International Co-operation Year, special conferences were set up on such subjects as World Development, Peace, The Control of National Power, and World Population.

A new development in 1964 was a series of day classes in the humanities. The series was designed for the modern woman who found herself with added time and a strong desire to get back into the stream of continuing education now that he children were at school. Seminars were presented in philosophy, English literature, modern languages, psychology, and government. A different series of classes was offered each year so that the student might take part in a disciplined and balanced study of a subject over a number of years. An interesting sideline to the announcement of these courses was the offer of free baby-sitting on the campus.

A second development in the program of Continuing Education for

Women was "Focus," initiated in 1968 — a one-day program held in November and March to assist women in shaping the pattern of their lives following the period of responsibility to their children.

When the Royal Commission on the Status of Women was appointed, the Department prepared and presented a brief in February, 1968, growing directly from experience gained in the Continuing Education for Women program, by then well-established. In that particular year, the program concentrated on public issues and Canadian law as it affected women. With the cooperation of the Women's Institutes of Alberta, conferences were arranged on this subject in Drayton Valley, Peace River, Sangudo, Red Deer, and Viking, the audiences aggregating some 260 women.

A feature of interest to organizations and various department of industry and management were the annual Group Process Institutes inaugurated in 1963. These were held semi-annually in June and September at Jasper over a period of eleven days. They emphasized the salient features of interpersonal communication in a group setting. Students from business and the professions met at the Institutes to take part in a program arranged to explore various phases of human relations. The programs were developed by the Department in consultation with a provincial advisory committee and directed by Dr. Hubert Coffey of the University of California.

Among the courses offered at the Institutes were Human Factors in Management and Supervision, Interviewing, Supervision and Leadership in the Hospital, Developing Leadership and Supervisory Skills, and Communication in Supervision.

A major conference on Human Resource Development was held at a five-day meeting in Banff in 1967 with the central purpose of exploring the role and concern of government in human resource development. For those unable to take part in the residential sessions, special daytime programs were given in Supervision Techniques, Communication in Supervision, Supervision and Leadership, Communication and Persuasion, and Work Design.

A new and much appreciated series of classes in Continuing Professional Education for Teachers offered instruction in new phases of social studies, mathematics, chemistry, physical education, and electronic and audio-visual language training. Nineteen attended the special course on New Math for Parents held in Edmonton in 1967 and sixteen took advantage of a similar course in Czar. An interesting symposium on the History of the Canadian West was held in Banff in 1967 when 400 amateur and professional historians from all parts of Canada and the United States attended. The project was held with the cooperation of the Alberta Historical Society and the Social Studies Council of the Alberta Teachers' Association.

With the increase and popular participation in overseas travel and the availability of airline charter flights to Europe, a most interesting feature commenced in 1968 when the Department started to organize programs of overseas study combined with travel abroad. In 1969, ninety-five students took part in programs at the University of Edinburgh, the Byam Shaw School of Drawing and Painting in London, or the Institute d'Etudes Francaises held at Tours by the University of Poitiers.

In the field of liberal studies, though much of the activity has revolved around Calgary and Edmonton, there has been a continued effort to extend the number of workshops, classes, and seminars in these studies to the smaller centers and outlying districts.

Business, Professional, and Technical

Probably the most outstanding development in the work of the Department of Extension during the sixties took place in the field of management development and continuing business and professional training. In the Annual Report for 1969-70, the Director, Duncan D. Campbell, states that

“approximately half of the total adult students reported are registered in Departmental programs offered at 11 points in the Province which relate either to business or to the professions. Of these, approximately half, or 2,600, are enrolled in various of the Department’s programs leading toward a University certificate.”

The Management Development Program was launched in 1961 as a consolidation of many smaller programs in the field of business administration. Students were drawn from middle management levels and the courses were given by members of the Faculty of Commerce and the Department of Political Economy. The programs offered the first years were Managerial Accounting, Canadian Economic Development, Business Organization and Administration, Commercial Law, Business Finance, Personnel Administration, Marketing, and Production Management. The first registration in the program numbered 276 and courses were held in Edmonton and Calgary. In 1969-70, 561 students were enrolled in Edmonton, Red Deer, Fort Smith, Hinton, Grande Prairie, Yellowknife, and Lethbridge. The Management Development Program, which was the model for several other business and professional certificate programs, awarded its first certificate in 1964. The program requires a student to take a total of six subjects, not more than two subjects a year, each subject consisting of 25 two-hour sessions. Home and laboratory assignments are given, and one or two examinations are held in each subject.

Related programs following approximately the same pattern were the Management Science Program, Personnel Administration, Computer Programming, and the Institute of Canadian Bankers’ Program. The content and operation of these programs is directed by Advisory Committees whose membership is made up of University staff and business and professional representatives outside the University.

The work of the Petroleum Industry Training Service was withdrawn from the Department’s operation in 1961, it being taken over by the sponsoring bodies, the Canadian Petroleum Association, the Canadian Association of Oilwell Drilling Contractors, and the Oil and Gas Conservation Board. However, occasional courses for the oil industry are still offered, notably the course in Computer Applications in Oil and Gas.

Further computing courses were established in 1964 to make available

the latest innovations in this new and different area of communication. The courses included What is a Computer?, Computer Programming for Commercial Application, Computer Programming for Scientific Application, and Advanced Computer Programming.

The Alberta Real Estate Association and the Society of Industrial and Cost Accountants of Alberta have continued to sponsor courses for the continuing education of their personnel, the first having developed into a three-year certificate program and the latter leading to the R.I.A. designation.

The Public Administration Training Division, which had been doing very good work with the annual courses in Municipal Administration and Municipal Assessment from 1939 to 1943, respectively, continued to offer training to civil servants in municipal, provincial, and federal fields. In 1966 the training was consolidated in a Certificate Course in Public Administration featuring eight subjects: Canadian Economic Problems, Social Movements, Government Organization and Operation, Administrative Theory and Practice, Public Finance, Human Relations, Government Accounting, and Quantitative Methods, each fifty hours long and designed especially for civil servants at all three levels. Instruction comprised lectures and tutorial seminars with essay assignments and spring examinations. The Advisory Committee responsible for the content and operation of the program consisted of representatives from the University Department of Political Economy, the Alberta Department of Municipal Affairs, the Alberta Association of Municipal District Secretary-Treasurers, the Union of Alberta Municipalities, the Alberta Association of Municipal Districts, the Association of Assessing Officers, and the Appraisal Institute of Canada.

The training in public administration has become the criterion for employment in civil service positions and the certificated student finds himself with a considerable advantage in applying for a job in this field.

Continuing education in other professional fields was stimulated in the sixties by the introduction of refresher courses in medicine, engineering, geology, and law, all aimed at bringing graduates and workers in the field up-to-date with the ever-changing technology and philosophies of the times.

Education Media

The Audio-Visual Division, renamed Educational Media in 1966, has come a long way from the original "Magic Lantern" days of its beginnings. While its chief service may still remain the constant acquisition and distribution of visual and audio materials — films, slides, filmstrips, tapes, records — an increasing importance has been attached to the need for providing training in the use of these materials. Schools, organizations, and other educational groups have had a very real need for training and information about the best use that can be made of the available equipment.

In 1960 a much needed information service was introduced with catalogues, pamphlets, and notes dealing with materials on hand, readily accessible to the prospective viewer, and in the same year beginnings were made on the establishment of an audio-visual preparation laboratory where material for classroom teaching could be prepared.

Filmstrips and tapes were made of University activities and also of material to be used in various courses. The Division sponsored an Alberta Film Conference in Red Deer in 1963 and courses on the Preparation of Visual Instruction Materials and Using Audio-Visual Media in Instructional and Training Programs were offered in Edmonton and Calgary.

The impact of television served to stimulate the interest in films and film materials and, with the advent of color, there was an increased demand for the Division's services. This included many requests for advice and training in the matter of the selection and compiling of programs.

In 1964, J.A. Shaw of Indiana was appointed Supervisor of the Division. It was stated in the Annual Report for 1966-67 that "the Education Media Division is responsible for the maintenance and distribution of the largest university-owned film collection in Canada."

The Supervisor of the Division and the Director of the Department were much involved in the beginnings of educational television in the Edmonton area. Early conferences were held with the Department of Education and the Edmonton Public and Separate School Boards which led ultimately to the formation of the Metropolitan Edmonton Educational Television Association (MEETA) and to the opening of Channel 11, the first educational television outlet in Canada.

The Educational Media Division has assisted in helping to plan the audio-visual needs of other institutions, such as Memorial University in St. Johns, Newfoundland, or Selkirk College in Castlegar, British Columbia.

In 1968 the Division acquired a portable closed-circuit television system, including a video recorder, which has been put to use in a variety of extension programs and seminars. The Division has always offered help through consultation in all aspects of media utilization and, in 1969, three courses in the field were presented: Film Literacy Workshop for Teachers, Preparation of Instruction Materials, and Critical Seminars on Films. The exciting possibilities of the future for the education media augur well for its continued growth and its influence on all forms of continuing education.

Fine Arts

The Fine Arts Division expanded during the sixties also and, as in other Divisions, emphasis was laid on the importance and desirability of certificate courses. Certificate courses in painting were offered in Edmonton and special training was provided to senior art club leaders who undertook teaching responsibilities in many of the thirty-three centres where Community Art Schools operate.

Of considerable interest were the overseas projects in art – the course in London in 1968 and the Study Tour in Art Appreciation in 1969, organized and led by the Department, which took thirteen students on a six-week tour of major galleries in London, Munich, Paris, Amsterdam, Rome, Essen, Florence, and Milan, with Professor Harry Wohlfarth as guide.

Extension Library

Possibly not enough has been said about the development and worth of

the Extension Library. Since it was moved to its permanent home in the basement of the Rutherford Library, it has continued to increase both in the volume of books available and the number distributed throughout the Province. In 1969 the overall circulation stood at 170,000 with a book turnover factor of 2.3. For all extension courses and workshops the Extension Library supplies books and materials and the boxes of some 35-40 volumes still go out to outlying districts in the Travelling Library Service.

It would be hard to overestimate the value and true inspiration that these Travelling Libraries have brought to the recipients. Over the years, the Library correspondence files have been filled with letters of the warmest appreciation. To quote: "The books are a godsend to us shut-ins. Herewith \$2.00 for postage. Couldn't buy better service for any amount." "I have found many of them informative, some of them inspiring and all of them entertaining." "I will never get over the marvel of all this, just for the asking."

In 1969 the Library joined with the Educational Media Division in the organizing of the Adult Student Centre in Corbett Hall. This centre is the only point on the campus specially furnished and stocked with learning materials for adult students. It provides a comfortable reading room where the students may have ready access to films, filmstrips, tapes, records, books, and periodicals. It provides an important new dimension to the Extension program, and it is well used.

In recent years many new phases and projects have been introduced, while the older and tried divisions have been retained and improved. The Business and Professional Division still offers Certificate Programs in Management Development, Personnel Administration, Computer Programming and Supervisory Skills. Two newer programs introduced are those in Employee Benefits Administration, and Marketing and Sales. Engineering programs feature such matters as Permafrost Engineering, Noise in Industry, Fundamentals of Air Pollution Control, and Coping with the Social, Economic and Environmental Impact of Public Projects.

There is still great interest in the Public Administration courses and much has been done in Community Resources Development, aimed to assist citizen's groups, and to research policies and plans in Edmonton's municipal government. The University practicum on Rapid Transit helped considerably in the finalization of existing plans. The River Valley practicum initiated the People's Policy Caucus on the Edmonton River Valley.

Advice, genuinely appreciated, was being given to concerned groups in the Boyle and McCauley districts concerning the effects of the proposed Commonwealth Games stadium on their way of life. For the first time managerial and professional specialists have had an opportunity to engage in a concentrated educational experience designed to acquaint them with the environment in which they will be operating.

In addition, the work of the Visual Arts Division, the Educational Media, the Leadership Training Programs and Agricultural Courses is still much in demand, as is also the High School Enrichment Program, now known as the University Open Lectures. English courses for foreign students have become most popular, with an average of five hundred students a year taking part.

Extension personnel are still much in demand as resource people in widely diversified seminars and conferences, e.g. those dealing with the problems of native people, community organizations, parliamentary procedure, and the increasingly important subject of recreation.

Postscript

The Department's work during the 1970's grew more diversified as the decade moved along. Before the metamorphosis into a Faculty in 1975, two new Certificate programmes were successfully introduced: Employee Benefits Administration and Marketing and Sales. In 1978 came an eighth, Applied Land Use Planning Techniques, and in 1979 a ninth, Occupational Safety.

With the arrival of the collegiate system and a Faculty Council, came a more formalized rapport with both the University and the community at large, through "outside" appointments to that Council. There came also the Legal Resource Centre, co-sponsored by the Faculty and the Law Society of Alberta and funded by the latter, which provides free legal advice, literature and encouragement to people who need it.

By 1980, the Faculty itself had 61 employees, the Extension Library 25 and the Legal Resource Centre 12. Of all these, 26 are members of the academic staff, and a further 7 are Extension Assistants.

Appendix

DEPARTMENT OF EXTENSION SENIOR STAFF AT THE TURN OF EACH DECADE

1920

Ottewell, A.F., Director
Corbett, E.A., Secretary
Brown, H.P.
Cameron, D.E.
Montgomery, J.
Pike, H.H.

1930

Corbett, E.A., Director
McAllister, A.D.,
Agricultural Secretary
Brown, H.P.
Cameron, D.E.
Haynes, E.
Montgomery, J.
Nelson, A.
Patton, H.S.

1940

Cameron, D., Director
Hillerud, S.O., Agricultural Secretary
Brown, H.P.
Crosbie, M.C.
Mayo, H.B.
Mitchell, R.W.
Montgomery, J.
Nelson, A.
Ringwood, G.
Thomson, W.

1950

Cameron, D., Director
Campbell, D.D.
Brown, H.P.
Cormack, E.W.
Glyde, H.G.
McLeod, F.
Nelson, A.
Price, A.
Sinclair, H.
Toffey, A.
Twigg, L.

1960

Campbell, D.D., Director
Bancroft, D.A.
Cormack, E.W.
Des Champs, A.
Dodds, M.I.
Eyford, G.A.
Gabert, W.
Greene, G.K.
Janvier, A.
MacKay, W.
Nelson, E.
Potter, G.T.
Price, A.
Watson
Wohlfarth, H.

1970

Campbell, D.D., Director
Lockwood, C.M., Assistant Director
Bancroft, D.A.
Bancroft, E.G.
Barry, D.D.
Cutmur, D.M.
Dodds, M.I.
Elliott, A.M.
English, M.L.
Eyford, G.A.
Faryon, R.R.
Fishbourne, M.
Goldberg, H.M.
Lamble, G.W.

Liteplo, D.N.
McDonald, J.M.
Monro, J.V.
O'Brien, A.D.
Prideaux, A.A.
Roberts, H.W.
Savage, H.G.
Savic, E.I.
Shaw, J.A.
Smith, A.M.
Stewart, W.H.
Van Alderwegen, J.P.
Wright, G.H.
Wohlfarth, H.
Smythe, R.

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